

Recognized Authority on
Connellsville Coke Trade.

Weekly Courier

Circulates Wherever Coke
is Manufactured or Used.

VOL. 37, NO. 6.

Prices and Prospects.

COKE MARKET IS QUIET, BUT WAR HAS NO EFFECT

Lack of Business No More Accentuated Than in Earlier Weeks.

CONTRACT BUSINESS INACTIVE

Asking Price of \$2 Has Practically
Disappeared for This Year's Business.
Some Shading Would Likely
be Done if Buyers Offered Trade

Special to The Weekly Courier
PITTSBURG Aug 11.—The coke market has reflected no direct effects from the war. While it is extremely quiet, that condition antedated the breaking out of the war by weeks and the market can hardly be said to be more dead than it was 30 days ago. There is probably no demand for either prompt or contract furnace coke while in foundry coke there is no occasion for contract inquiry since practically all the regular business was booked some time ago. Inquiry for prompt foundry coke is confined to small lots as usual.

The consumption of coke has not been reduced at any point on account of the war. While the blast furnaces are operating the same as formerly, with no increase in the past two or three months. Contract coke is slightly better rate than 30 days ago but excepting a short period recently and another at the beginning of January the consumption is at the lowest rate of the year.

Last Monday the Shenango Furnace Company blew in its No 1 stack at Sharpsville, Pa., the furnaces having been rebuilt and the capacity enlarged 40 or 50 per cent making the probable output 150 to 200 tons daily. As soon as the furnace reached its regular rate of 30 tons will be blown out for relining. In the expectation that it will be put in blast as soon as this is done. So far as known no additional coke has been purchased.

The market for prompt furnace coke is well maintained at about \$1.75 the level prevailing for several weeks.

There is scarcely any inquiry and there is likewise an absence of offerings of any considerable tonnages. The contract coke market is very clearly defined as there have been no negative negotiations for some time. So far as this year is concerned the \$2.00 asking price has practically disappeared. Some operators who were strongly committed to this figure not very long ago would probably quote \$1.90 while others would quote still less, at least for delivery over the next two or three months.

Operators who never adhered to the \$2.00 quotation would probably quote \$1.75, the average of the year, while a quotation of \$1.75 for a short period could be obtained without the least difficulty.

Country coke in prompt lots is available in many ordinary mines at \$2.25 to \$2.35 and decidedly indifferent brands could be had at still less. The regular grit edges brands which are customarily sold on contract, are held at \$2.50 as the regular quotation carrying a margin to brokers but one or two interests are quoting \$2.85 to consumers and \$2.50 to dealers. The market as a whole is quoted as follows:

Prompt furnace \$1.75
Contract furnace \$1.75
Prompt foundry \$2.00
Contract foundry \$2.00

The local pig iron market has been extremely quiet the past week, but former quotations are strictly maintained and is improbable that they would be shaded even in the case of attractive business should such be offered. At the moment there is hardly any inquiry though deliveries on old sales are fairly good. The market is quite unchanged as follows: Bessemer, \$1.00 basic \$1.00 No. 2 Foundry and malleable \$1.00 No. 3 Foundry \$1.25 to \$1.275 at Valley furnaces 99 cents higher delivered Pittsburgh.

GET CONCESSIONS

So Southern Ohio Coke Users Buy
From All to Mouth

Contracting for coke has been mostly in scattering lots of small tonnages principally from smelters who are buying from hand to mouth because of concessions usually granted on spot shipment fuel basis. The Cincinnati correspondent of the Daily

Advertiser says:

"The demand edict's top fuel market all of the furnaces but one in the Dayton and Hamilton area do little to blow out and other southern Ohio stacks are well supplied."

Following the prevailing practice here at the present time, Wise County has a \$2.25 to \$2.40 foundry \$2.50 to \$2.65 foundry \$2.25 to \$2.40 New River furnace \$2.10 to \$2.35 foundry \$2.50 to \$2.65

Liquitite rates on coal

The Pennsylvania Public Service Commission has handed down regulations which limit railroads to 10 per cent of the total state of Illinois which is the third coal producing state in the Union and within 10 per cent of the total of the entire state of West Virginia, the second state in coal production. Such is the statement made by Director George T. Smith of the United States Geological Survey, who added that the new regulations which reduced the maximum output of coal are Layette and Westmoreland.

IRON AND STEEL MARKET HAS SLOWED DOWN; EFFECT OF WAR

No Direct Concessions but Buyers
Assume Cautious Attitude,
Prices are Firm

Special to The Weekly Courier
NEW YORK, August 10.—The American Metal Market and Daily Iron & Steel Report will review the steel and iron situation tomorrow as follows:

The pig iron and finished steel markets have slowed down very perceptibly in the past week, feeling the indirect but still very formidable effects of the war. All buyers have now assumed a very cautious attitude.

There have been no direct cancellations of any amount in the regular domestic trade. Exports of iron and steel to Canada are still shut off and the usual hope is that the previous rate of tonnage movement will be restored within from 30 to 60 days. It must be remembered that the previous rate was relatively low, only about 60% of the maximum rate attained in 1912. Exports heavier than those of the first half of this year can hardly be expected before the beginning of the conflict. There is a definite tendency, however, to believe that exports will be resumed and this cessation of all exports has cut off a large consumption of tin plate and tubular goods.

A much more hopeful feeling prevails as to ferrous materials. The mills had larger stocks than usual in an average, many having taken advantage of the bargain price which prevailed for scrap iron and steel. Scrap prices are firm and one to this country will probably be restricted long before stocks are exhausted, but prices will be relatively high for months at least and perhaps for years. The pig iron situation is also much brighter and it is improbable that any substantial part of the industry will be lost through scarcity of the metal.

Bare plates and shapes are well maintained as the market is firm at 1.60. But there is little business. Sheets are firm at the advanced prices of 1.10c for black and 2.00c for galvanized, with \$2.10 to 2.15c being asked for fourth quarter. Pittsburgh Sheet & Tube Company's advance of \$1.00 in wire products has not made an impression on the market which is still quotable at the old level.

COOKING VAESTE

It Offers Wide Field Which Mine
Bureau Should Investigate

While the Connellsville region has been trying to devise ways and means for utilizing its waste coke known as breeze and dust, the United States Bureau of Mines has been experimenting on plants to have them used on properties owned by the Bureau. It fails to have them in the self-interest until such time as a third party can buy them.

The Bureau is proposing to start the plant today. It is to be located in the town of Coketown, in the Allegheny county.

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The Bureau will accept requests from the coal companies to have their waste coke tested for its value.

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CONNELLSVILLE, PA., THURSDAY MORNING AUGUST 20 1914

EIGHT PAGES.

Review of the Connellsville Coke Trade.

Statistical Summary.

PRODUCTION	WEEK ENDING AUGUST 15, 1914				WEEK ENDING AUGUST 8, 1914			
	DISTRICT	Ounces	In	Oz.	Tons	Ounces	In	Oz.
Connellsville	20,820	11,017	9,181	14,715	20,820	11,051	9,068	14,215
Lower Connellsville	17,145	9,800	7,273	11,505	17,145	9,957	7,178	12,515
Totals	37,965	20,817	16,454	26,220	37,955	21,011	16,244	26,730

FURNACE OVENS	WEEK ENDING AUGUST 15, 1914				WEEK ENDING AUGUST 8, 1914			
	DISTRICT	Ounces	In	Oz.	Tons	Ounces	In	Oz.
Connellsville	16,017	7,536	7,081	11,750	16,017	9,530	7,081	11,550
Lower Connellsville	1,552	800	2,000	3,810	1,552	4,108	2,081	4,080
Totals	17,569	7,736	7,281	15,560	17,569	13,638	9,165	15,630

MERCHANT OVENS	WEEK ENDING AUGUST 15, 1914				WEEK ENDING AUGUST 8, 1914			
	DISTRICT	Ounces	In	Oz.	Tons	Ounces	In	Oz.
Connellsville	1,203	2,101	2,102	27,005	1,203	2,118	2,085	28,095
Lower Connellsville	11,483	6,471	5,200	11,781	11,483	5,091	5,081	11,855
Totals	12,686	8,575	7,111	30,786	12,686	7,107	7,166	30,950

SHIPMENTS	WEEK ENDING AUGUST 15, 1914				WEEK ENDING AUGUST 8, 1914				
	DISTRICT	Ounces	In	Oz.	DISTRICT	Ounces	In	Oz.	Tons
To Pittsburgh		2,698	Cars		To Pittsburgh	2,671	Cars		12,422
To Points West of Pittsburgh		5,572	Cars		To Points West of Pittsburgh	5,550	Cars		26,900
To Points East of the Region		735	Cars		To Points East of the Region	725	Cars		3,200
Totals		8,005	Cars		Totals	8,256	Cars		42,522

Production and Output.

THE UPPER CONNELLSVILLE AND GREENSBURG REGIONS

Recent Grip on Western Business Only
Allows Eastern Shipments

The Upper Connellsville and Green-

burgh coke regions required some of the miners to stop work before last week.

The mining is running close to a standstill.

The miners are getting along.

**IDLE FOREIGNERS
ANXIOUS FOR WAR;
CANNOT GET HOME**

Besiege Vice Consul in Uniontown for Transportation.

UNIONTOWN HIT BY THE WAR

Depression in the Coke Business Has Extended to Other Lines and Outlook at County Seat is Not Cheerful; High Living Cost a Hardship.

UNIONTOWN, August 17.—With the arrival of a delegation of students, a party of European, American, and public works engineers, but little labor, hundreds of "foreigners," reservists of foreign countries, came from hillbills to the office of the Hungarian consulate and back again. The messenger reports from their native lands fail to satisfy them and little satisfaction is to be gained from their official representative.

Hundreds of reservists daily besiege Captain Louis Vacsek, deputy consul of Austria, at the Hungarian consulate in Uniontown. Many of them have savings accounts sufficient to pay their expenses back to their native land, but transportation is refused at any price. Others have no means and are out of work. All, because of the dull times in Fayette county, are anxious to return to their native lands and face an armed foe rather than stare idly in the face here in the coke region.

During the past month 1,000 ovens have been fired up by the Frick interests, but out of those, 900 are still in operation, the entire 1,000 if any increase in coke production has started merely to irritate the idle ones.

Hearing of work being started at first one plant and then another, hundreds of foreigners and Americans make a rush for the plant, only to find that there is no labor needed.

The sudden inflated prices of necessities came as a climax to the gradual decline of mercantile business. During the dull period merchants found their business gradually declining and then it emerged into a panic, reducing their stocks and to retrace in every way possible. Last week grocers received notice of the advance in sugar, coffee, flour and other necessities of life and at once shot their prices skyward. Many families, anticipating the large, muddy, heavy purchases of sugar and flour before the prices were advanced, but hundreds failed to take this advantage and many a poor family had to give up plans for putting up large quantities of fruit for winter because of the high prices.

In the financial centers of Uniontown the depression is felt tenaciously. Agencies of stock exchanges are closed, real estate men are closing no contracts and everything is at a standstill. Development of large suburban plots had been planned and in anticipation of a gradual relief from the business oppression for sales had been planned on a large scale. Even the most optimistic now shake their heads gloomily.

"Will the European war increase the price of coke?" was asked of a leading coke producer and authority in the coke trade.

"How can we increase the price when there is no market?" he said in answer. "There is no demand for coke and nothing in sight and labor is too plentiful just at present," he added.

MAJOR PANGBORN DEAD

Widely Known Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Official Succumbs.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 17.—Major G. Pangborn, widely-known railroad official and former newspaper man died here Saturday of heart disease after an illness of several months. He was 70 years of age.

Major Pangborn had been connected with the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad almost continuously since 1890. He was chairman of the world's transportation commission, endowed by the late Marshall Field of Chicago, to study transportation methods in the different countries of the globe from the earliest times down to the establishment of the commission in 1894. The work lasted nine years and took the commission all over the world.

BLACKFIELD IS NEW COAL TOWN IN SOMERSET COUNTY

Black Brothers are Developing Big Tract Four Miles East of Rockwood.

ROCKWOOD, Aug. 17.—Black Brothers, coal operators with offices at Meyersdale, have just recently opened a mine about four miles east of Rockwood and the village which has sprung up within the few months that the mine has been opened has been named Blackfield. The mine produces a capacity of 600 tons of coal per day and is worked by skilled men. The company has recently built a large steel tipple for loading and unloading of engine of the Baltimore & Ohio. The coal from the mine is delivered to the Baltimore & Ohio at McPherson, a distance of two and one-half miles from Rockwood. The company has already built 45 new houses which are occupied and the contract for the erection of 29 more has been let and will be built in time to be ready for the opening of the mine. The mine is equipped with all of the very latest mining machinery, with a six-ton gasoline motor for heating the coal out of the mine in a 20-ton Baldwin locomotive for hauling the coal to the Baltimore & Ohio tracks.

The coal that is being mined is the U-veline and is 7 feet thick, and it is said that for miles around the land is underlaid with this large vein of coal, which will last several years. The monthly output is estimated to be \$10,000 and it is believed that before next spring it will have reached \$12,000.

S. D. Remington has charge of the large company store that was recently opened and Mr. West has charge of the meat market. Black ownership has under way the construction of a new school building which will be completed before the time for opening the school. In September, the Blacks have made application for the establishment of a hospital. It is to be located in Blackfield, but it is the opinion of many that the small town will be supplied by a route from either Rockwood or Garretts.

W. M. LOOKING UP

Expenses Exceed Receipts, But Improvement is in Sight.

Expenses for May on the Western Maryland were 114 per cent of gross earnings. Carl Gray became president of the Western Maryland in March and the very heavy expenditures and charges for reconstruction in April and May are the result of a strict policy of cleaning up deferred maintenance. June expenses are expected to be as heavy as those of May.

The management announces that part of the heavy maintenance for May is in extraordinary repairs to roadway and locomotives, but a considerable portion is due to an inventory shortage which was discovered at the time of the change in management.

The Western Maryland has been playing in hard times ever since it has become the eastern outlet for the projected Gaithersburg continental system, says the Railway Age Gazette. When this project fell through, the necessities as far as the Western connections of the Maryland road were concerned were met by the construction of the Connellsville line to connect with the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie, which it was thought would supply a very good outlet to the east for the shippers of steel and similar commodities along the line of the latter road and its connections.

The advantages that should have followed the opening of this line have not yet materialized, but it is beginning to appear as if this was due rather to serious mistakes of the old management than to the impossibility of securing large and important amounts of traffic from this connection.

TRIES TO BUY COKE.

For Extended Period, But Sellers Are Not Anxious to Sell Ahead.

A prominent black furnace interests has been negotiating with the Connellsville coke companies extending over a period of two or three years, but so far as can be learned, coke operators are not anxious to name prices for such an extended period, even on a sliding scale, because of present market uncertainties.

The market on both furnace and foundry grades continues quiet. Prices are weak, but not enough selling is noted to warrant a change in open market quotations.

Subscribe for The Weekly Courier.

**LIST OF COKE OVENS IN
The Connellsville District**

With Their Owners, Address and Ovens in Blast Corrected to Saturday, Aug. 15, 1914.

Total Ovens	In Blast	Name of Works	Name of Operators	P. O. Address
120	160	Aaron	W. J. Ratke	New York, N. Y.
120	160	Argonne	Paul Under Co.	Uniontown
120	160	Admiral	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
120	160	Alverton	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
120	160	Alvania	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
120	160	Enty	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Connellsville
120	160	Blair	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
120	160	Brickerton	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
120	160	Buckeye	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
120	160	Caledonia	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
120	160	Canton	Peoples Connellsville Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
120	160	Centra	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
120	160	Clara	Standard Coke & Coke Co.	Connellsville
120	160	Cochran	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
120	160	Collegiate	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
120	160	Continental No. 1	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
120	160	Continental No. 2	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
120	160	Crescent	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
120	160	Davison	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
120	160	Everly	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
120	160	Glen No. 1	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
120	160	Glen No. 2	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
120	160	Glen No. 3	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
120	160	Glen No. 4	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
120	160	Glen No. 5	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
120	160	Glen No. 6	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
120	160	Glen No. 7	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
120	160	Glen No. 8	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
120	160	Glen No. 9	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
120	160	Glen No. 10	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
120	160	Glen No. 11	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
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120	160	Glen No. 70	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
120	160	Glen No. 71	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
120	160	Glen No. 72	H. C. Frick	

The Weekly Courier.

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THURSDAY MORNING, AUG. 20, '14.

SOUTH AMERICAN COAL TRADE.

The United States is the greatest coal producing country in the world, its coal production compare favorably with that of foreign countries and it is closer to some sections of South America than any other coal shipping country, yet the statistics show that a surprising small portion of our coal enters this market. The countries on the western coast of South America have, of course, been practically inaccessible to American coal shippers owing to the fact that the coal of this country lies in the eastern portion, and it was hitherto necessary to ship it by rail across the continent and thence by vessel to Chile, Peru, Ecuador and Bolivia. The completion of the Panama Canal places these markets within easy reach of American coal.

A large American steel interest reported to have contracted for a large ore supply from Chile by vessel through the Panama Canal. If ore can be shipped north from Chile, there is no reason why our coal cannot be sent back. The effect of the opening of the Panama Canal on the coal trade of the United States is thus commented upon by the Pittsburgh Post:

"It is not likely that the trans-continental railways will suffer a loss of freight. It has been the experience of many that railroad earnings have not been decreased by the building of waterways. A canal shipping traffic which is not feasible by rail. For example, the Pacific Coast has been drawing its coal supply from Australia. The Panama Canal is expected to enable coal producers in the Eastern states to secure this market. This would mean added prosperity for the Pittsburgh district. The Connellsville region has been sending smelter coke to the Pacific Coast by the long haul around South America. The coke will help coke producers to make quicker and cheaper deliveries. Shiploads of coal and coke have come to the Pittsburgh district from the west coast of South America. The canal will enable these vessels to greatly reduce the time and expense of carriage. The date for the formal opening of the canal to traffic had been previously fixed for January 1, 1915. Its opening to traffic in advance of that date forms part of the monumental achievement of our Government on the isthmus."

The statement that Connellsville coke for smelter purposes is shipped to the Pacific Coast around the Horn is a mistake. We have never heard of such, but two consignments of such coke were recently received and its insurance paid the losses. The one ton Connellsville coke for smaller purposes is shipped from Baltimore and Philadelphia by vessel to Gulf ports and thence by rail to destinations chiefly in Arizona, New Mexico and Mexico. Smelters in the middle west are supplied from the coking districts of Utah and Colorado, while those on the Pacific Coast buy coke from Vancouver, Washington, and other local points of origin, while some coke for this purpose is shipped in from Japan, Australia and Japan."

The opening of the Panama Canal will probably bring both coal and coke routes in close touch with the markets of the Pacific Coast in both North and South America, but our coal and coke operators will never get their share of this business, which may be observed should be by the larger share, until we have an American merchant marine. This fact is made obvious just now by the practical withdrawal of foreign vessels from commerce, and it is beginning to dawn upon the American mind that if there had been a greater abundance of American ships their would also have been a greater American export trade, not only in coal and coke, but in many other American products.

THE HIGH COST OF LIVING.

President Wilson has directed the Attorney General to probe the high cost of living. We do not yet know why the Democratic Tariff has not brought the right answer.

It will be remembered that the cost of living has been increasing ever since the enactment of the Democratic Tariff law. The Wilson medicine made the patient worse instead of better. In the face of these conditions, the European war has made prices higher than ever.

The fact is that merchants in many instances made a tariff an excuse for advancing prices. This fact has been substantiated by individual experiences. The House-Alvord bill furnished a protest for doing to advance prices of numerous commodities. If not all of which were not affected by the tariff law have to reduce their cost. The Wilson bill undoubtedly reduced the cost of many imported commodities, but if there has been any lowering of prices it has not been noticeable. Prices have risen, not gone down.

Much the same condition applies to the war situation. This country has an overplus of foodstuffs and under ordinary conditions prices should decline, yet they have advanced. They have advanced because holders of these commodities anticipate an increase in foreign demand as soon as the war is over. The foreign exchanges are open to us by this unfortunate affair. We trust the present Congress will relieve this situation at once and provide the money and authority to purchase ships and solve the greatest problem that now confronts us as a nation.

DEPLORE BUT NOT DESPAIR.

One of the most deplorable results of the European war is the world-wide increase in prices of food products which must necessarily ensue, thus adding materially to the high cost of living already a cause of national complaint.

The utter inadequacy of American shipping has resulted in a practical paralysis of American commerce, and importations will be doubtful and uncertain for a long period after transportation is restored with reasonable certainty because of the fact that the goods will be bottled up entirely and others more or less destroyed or curtailed by the devastating influences of the conflict. Under these circumstances the cost of imported articles is already advancing and will continue to mount higher. These articles include not only foodstuffs such as sugar, coffee and tea, but also materials necessary to American manufacture such as tin for tin plates, ferromanganese for steel, and other metallic constituents, to say nothing of an array of drugs and chemicals necessary to human as well as industrial life.

In the United States we counted confidently upon our bumper grain crop to bring us a substantial measure of prosperity this fall, but we find ourselves with no foreign market. The same reasons which have compelled to prevent imports have prohibited exports. Not only our grain but likewise our cotton and oil are held back. When crops are normal or better in the United States we have a market for surplus grain for sale without applying extra costs. We produce more than we consume. Our surplus finds a ready market in Europe. There many nations consume more than they produce. England is a notable example. France and Germany are also heavy buyers of grain, will eventually find sale in Europe at high prices. The nations are already crying aloud for it. The wars have taken men from the fields and left the women to gather the crops as best they can, while there is no open way for sale and the foreign demand is there and is growing. Hence the grain is already mounting in price and the American consumer is thus early beginning to pay advanced rates. We need not despair.

It is not likely that the trans-continental railways will suffer a loss of freight. It has been the experience of many that railroad earnings have not been decreased by the building of waterways. A canal shipping traffic which is not feasible by rail. For example, the Pacific Coast has been drawing its coal supply from Australia. The Panama Canal is expected to enable coal producers in the Eastern states to secure this market. This would mean added prosperity for the Pittsburgh district. The Connellsville region has been sending smelter coke to the Pacific Coast by the long haul around South America. The coke will help coke producers to make quicker and cheaper deliveries. Shiploads of coal and coke have come to the Pittsburgh district from the west coast of South America. The canal will enable these vessels to greatly reduce the time and expense of carriage. The date for the formal opening of the canal to traffic had been previously fixed for January 1, 1915. Its opening to traffic in advance of that date forms part of the monumental achievement of our Government on the isthmus."

The statement that Connellsville coke for smelter purposes is shipped to the Pacific Coast around the Horn is a mistake. We have never heard of such, but two consignments of such coke were recently received and its insurance paid the losses. The one ton Connellsville coke for smaller purposes is shipped from Baltimore and Philadelphia by vessel to Gulf ports and thence by rail to destinations chiefly in Arizona, New Mexico and Mexico. Smelters in the middle west are supplied from the coking districts of Utah and Colorado, while those on the Pacific Coast buy coke from Vancouver, Washington, and other local points of origin, while some coke for this purpose is shipped in from Japan, Australia and Japan."

As a producer with surplus to sell, however, this nation must profit by these conditions, though there may be some temporary hardships before business emerges from the blighting effects of this foreign entanglement, not to mention the harassing conditions imposed by unwise Democratic theorists of wise American statesmanship.

Neutrality may deplore, but they need not despair.

THE HARVESTER TRUST.

The United States District Court of Minnesota has decided that the International Harvester Company is a combination in restraint of trade and must be dissolved into its original elements. The decision practically admits that the Harvester Trust has been a good trust for the last seven years, but it is declared that it was conceived in sin and born in iniquity, and that it is consequently unclean.

The tension especially condemning the company for not having opened its books to the public after having acquired control of it for the purpose of deceiving farmers who would not buy from the trust. It appears that things which would be regarded as fair enough in a "honest" trade must in corporation stand a rigid moral test. It is hard to see how the purchaser of a plow could have been cheated if the plow was a good one and the price reasonable and satisfactory to the buyer.

The Harvester Trust should be considered on its merits not on the manner of its organization. This country will yet awaken to the fact that it takes large combinations of capital to produce at lowest costs. There should be nothing but encouragement for manufacturing of this kind. Such regulation as may be necessary should be applied to prices, not to costs, and in this connection there might be some inquiry made as to why certain food products have suddenly risen to war prices when we have peace and over-plenty.

THE OTHER BOSS.

The Honorable A. Mitchell Palmer has for weeks past charged that Senator Penrose was holding up confirmation of the Democratic postoffice appointees in Westmoreland county recommended by the Boss of the Bureau of Investigation. People who like to be shown how a Republican senator could hold up Democratic appointments in a Democratic senate, and the man that speculated the most was the Honorable Palmer was talking through his honorable hat.

It now transpires that the appointments have been held up by the Honorable William Jennings Bryan, once a real Democrat and had even something of a political career. This charge against Senator Penrose, however, is just as truthful and as reasonable as lots of other things he has advanced.

NEW COAL MARKET.

We find the following valiantly paragraphs in our columns of the Connellsville News:

"The Courier and Uniontown Record are looking about which furnishes the best war news. Meantime the people are trading the News and keeping informed right up to the minute. That antique battle, a picture of which ornamented the first page of our contemporary yesterday, proved to just what heights a lively imagination may soar.

The Colonels had entered the Senate and remained in touch with the Republican party he would doubtless have never gotten outside the breastworks. But that another story.

As a candidate for senator on the Republican ticket, we welcome the Colonel back.

THE BUSINESS SITUATION.

The financiers of the United States are meeting the European situation with confidence, courage and evident success. Henry Clews reviews the situation as follows:

"This country is rapidly settling down to a war basis. The initial shock to business has been safely passed without grave disaster on this side, and as a people we are now gradually resuming such activities as can and must be carried on in spite of the war. The second effort to maintain the general standard of living is being made in the business world we are having their beneficial effect. Commerce, consideration and co-operation are working wonders in restoring or readjusting trade movements. The most important relief thus far obtained is the announcement that Great Britain has been able to reopen transatlantic communication, with the prospect that other avenues of sea transport may soon be reasonably safe for commerce. We will shortly be able to ship our surplus wheat and cotton to India and China.

"Our supplies are ample for

Abe Martin.

What's become of the fellow who used to tickle his cigar from one end to the other before he left?

Done! Now your boy leaves in the morning.

Nobodys ever been turned down yet that started out in borrowed trouble.

Connie Posh has a diploma but no job.

Mr. Quigley has got so he has almost run his auto into the water.

A instrumental program is about to start.

The Chautauqua season opened here yesterday with two big era, a bison kangaroo art, a lecture to engineers, the trouble with wreath in Palm Beach, who is that you've got to keep him.

It's later so much admired in a cool collar may be restored by

cool, all along in the union when it comes to winter more money at less work.

Two birds are just begun to the world in the sun.

You never knew a fitter till after you seen him pump a tire.

BEST.

The editor has gone away on a vacation. He expects to be gone a couple of weeks, if his money holds out.

The opposing frontiersman

will not affect the object of the game.

In this age of conservation, it is

the proper thing to buy a new once

a year if not often.

Some people are so busy that they

haven't time to rest. By and by

they do not have time.

Frequently, the public is annoyed

by the noise of the game.

They are apt to be waterlogged and unable

to make the dock with celerity. The

freight are fond of water. It is a fine

thing to put them out with.

Taken

in moderation it is one of nature's

blessings to mankind, but used ex-

cessively it is the cause of much sor-

This fact is being demonstrated

in a number of ways.

It is all right in the lakes and rivers,

but it is not safe in the ocean where

most of it is kept.

However, even in

the ocean it serves a useful purpose.

Boats ships, and with the aid of

the right wind, can get along.

The Courier will, during the ab-

sence of the editor, sit tight and

stand pat, and be as progressive as

ever. The Courier never takes a rest.

It has been known to fight in

the ocean to win its battles.

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ENTERPRISE HALTS; FEARS DEMOCRACY, ELIHU ROOT AVERS

Distinguished Statesman Sounds Republican Key-note in N. Y.

CITICISES PARTY IN POWER

Experiments of Administration Carried on in Spirit of Hostility Toward American Industry, He Asserts; No Fear of the Progressive Party.

SARATOGA, N. Y., August 18.—Addressing the New York Republican State Convention which met here today under the novel condition of being without power to nominate candidates for office, since the new primary law calls for their selection by the voters of the party at the primary election on September 28, United States Senator Elihu Root, the temporary chairman of the convention, pointed out the most essential factors which might lead to Republican success this fall.

It is, as he noted, the first time in eighteen years that the Republican party of the state comes to the election of its state government and its national representatives as the party of opposition both in the state and nation. The party was about to appeal, he said, to the voters of the state not only for a judgment upon the conduct of the government but over the most essential factors which might lead to Republican success this fall.

"Africa, south of the equator," he said, "is now being drawn into the fight although without any interest in the same way it had not been for the observance of the great principle which the Monroe doctrine contains, the principle that this continent shall not be treated as a place for territorial aggrandizement, by Old-world powers."

The peace of the Western Hemisphere largely depends upon the preservation of this doctrine. It is for this reason that I feel that the arbitration treaties now pending in the Senate would, if adopted, be injurious to the interests of the United States and of peace, in so far as they would have any effect whatever. I doubt if they would have much effect because in the event of their attempted execution against the interests of this people I do not believe they would be executed. But surely it is not an honorable thing for this nation to enter into treaties which either could not or ought not to be kept. Such action argues badly for our sincerity and good faith.

"Under the proposed treaties if, as a result of this war, Denmark or Holland should part with their islands in the West Indies to some great Old-World power, or if, some future time Mexico should similarly part with Magdalena Bay to some Old-World power, we would be solemnly bound to join in the creation of a commission which would investigate all the matters at hand before we could take any action, and this commission would include representatives of outside powers.

"Within a fortnight we have had first proposals of a general world-wide peace of nations, of money and places of paper, unless backed by force, or power or interest demands of their violation. This fact has been demonstrated again and again within the last dozen years by almost every one of the great nations who are now engaged in this war, or who stand with their allies partially mobilized and their fleets gathered because of the possibility of being drawn into it. Within this fortnight, as within the preceding dozen years, we have again and again seen the most solemn treaties guaranteeing neutrality, or agreeing to arbitration or guaranteeing the payment of certain sums of the amount which have paid for the tax, so that one set of Americans is to pay the money and another set of Americans is to spend it." He pointed to the \$36,000,000 voted to build railroads in Alaska, and the \$25,000,000 voted by the House for good roads as "the prelude of schemes running up into the billions" for spending the money taken from rich states by taxation.

This estimate of the progressive movement he reflected as follows: "This country with the Democratic party, the Republican party stands alone. The threat of a third party, which alarmed so many Republicans two years ago and still vexes us one year ago has practically disappeared. It is now plain that it never had any real substance apart from the powerful personality of Mr. Roosevelt."

At the coming state primaries the Republican voters are to select candidates for twenty-four offices to be filled by the voters of the entire United States. Senator, Judge of the Court of Appeals, Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Comptroller, Attorney General, State Treasurer, State Engineer, Auditor, Sheriff, and fifty delegates at large to the constitutional convention.

Under the conditions of the new primaries Senator Root saw many pitfalls. He saw defects in the primary law, but urged upon the Republicans that it was their obvious duty to accept it for the present in good faith. The duties of the convention, he said, were to adopt a platform upon which the Republican candidates chosen at the primaries might stand to represent the party. The platform of the party to make representation in the national conventions conform more closely to the Republican vote in the several states; and to represent the Republican voters of the state in consulting about the policy to be followed by the party in selecting candidates so that the voters might act effectively at the primary election "with a common purpose in securing party success at the election."

He foresees an unfortunate result if in each place the Republicans were to vote at the primary "as they naturally might, for residents of their own vicinity, or if the voters of one large place were to vote in that way, while the Republicans of all the rest of the state divided among a great number of candidates."

"Our opponents will have no such trouble," he continued. "More than one-half of the normal Democratic vote of the state is cast in the city of New York, and the great mass of those voters, following the directions of their local party organization will

distribute the nominations as that organization directs. The voters in the Republican primary, scattered throughout the country, will act as they see fit according to his own judgment, and it will be necessary that they themselves shall consider what will be the effect of their action in regard to the distribution of candidates."

For the chief offices, for which men widely known would be candidates, he saw less trouble over this geographical cohesion, but he believed it would be impossible for the voters to make up a list of 15 delegates at large to the constitutional convention properly distributed throughout the state, without some previous understanding. It looked like it was a duty of the convention to remedy this situation in part by drawing up recommendations, leaving the voters to accept as much or as little as they chose.

COLONEL TALKS WAR

Worthlessness of Treaties, Shown by European Conflict, T. R. Says.

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 17.—Nearly half of the political speech which Col. Theodore Roosevelt delivered Saturday before the Progressive State Convention here was devoted to a discussion of "the great principles which has engulfed all Europe in war." If the Monroe doctrine had not been steadfastly maintained, he said, the United States in all probability would have been drawn into the present struggle.

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SCHOOL TAXES NOW COLLECTABLE; 1914 REVENUE \$75,842

Duplicate Now in Hands of Collector and Notices are Being Sent Out.

EXPECT LARGE APPROPRIATION

Increase in Number of School Children Will Mean More Money From the State; Number of Beginners Expected to Reach All Past Records.

The school tax duplicate for 1914 has been placed in the hands of C. Norton for collection by C. W. Hawley, former secretary of the board, and notices were being sent out to taxpayers this afternoon. At 15 mills, on an assessed valuation of \$5,075,276, the duplicate totals \$5,821.45.

School taxes will be payable at their face value until October 1, after which five per cent penalty will be added to all unpaid taxes. Since the adoption of the new school code two years ago there has been no discount allowed on school taxes.

The school tax of \$75,842.15, together with the state appropriation of approximately \$11,000 will give the board something about \$87,000 on which to run the schools for the current school year. The state appropriation will be somewhat larger this year because the enumeration of school children between the ages of 6 and 19 showed an increase of about 200 over last year. The appropriation is based upon the number of pupils and teachers.

Superintendent H. P. Ashe arrived home from his vacation Monday and will at once begin preparations for the opening of the school term on September 8. Principal H. H. Smith of the high school will also return home this week to prepare for the high school opening and to assist in securing admission to higher schools and colleges.

From indications, the freshman class of the high school will number about 160, at least 30 more than any previous class entering the school and the number of beginners, though probably not so large, is expected to be greater than ever before.

The congestion in the Third Ward necessitated the purchase and erection of a portable school building, and it is expected that when the term opens and the number of pupils is ascertained, arrangements to accommodate the overflow in other wards may have to be made.

SOMERSET WEDDINGS

Match of Cupid Among the Friends of Thinner.

SOMERSET, Aug. 18.—Miss Madeline Farnie, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Farnie, of present township, and Newton J. Faust, son of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob F. Faust of Winfield, were married at the home of the officiating clergy man, Rev. A. G. Faust, near Rumford.

Miss Bertha Estelle Maricle, daughter of County Treasurer and Mrs. Alexander Maricle and George C. Eicher, son of Mr. and Mrs. Abraham C. Eicher, both of Somerset, were married at the parsonage of the New Conemaugh Lutheran Church by Rev. Dr. B. B. Ladd.

Miss Lois B. Hendren, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Hendren, and Henry B. Lohr, son of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Lohr, both of Coal township, were married at the court house by Marriage License Clerk Bert F. Landis.

Miss Jennie Ellen Moore, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Cyrus B. Moore of New Lexington, and Rev. John Brubaker, son of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Bradburn of Berlin, were married at the home of the bride's parents, by Rev. Dr. Faustus, pastor of the New Centerville Lutherian Church.

Miss Anna Ferne VIII, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Witt and Herbert George Fink, son of Mr. and Mrs. George Witt, both of Littleton, were married at Littleton by Rev. J. C. McCormay, pastor of the First Congregational Church.

Miss Emma Wernicke, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Simon Werner of Somer township, and Morte May, son of Mr. and Mrs. Allen May of Brecksville township, were married at the Mount Zion Reformed Church by Rev. Dr. Harry Harbaugh Whart.

Mrs. Annie Youkkin, daughter of John Seehler, son of Mr. and Mrs. Aaron Seehler, both of Fort Pitt, were married at Fort Pitt on April 1, 1910, and waited over four years to get it. Under the present law a license is good for only 60 days.

TOO MANY LOLLIPOPS.

Mine Foreman Has His Pocket Pickled in Unontown.

Frank Becker, foreman at the Homewood mine of the Republic Iron & Steel company at Southmont, was robbed of a purse containing \$65 and a bunch of keys as he was boarding a Connellsville car in Unontown on Saturday night. He told the police he might not recover. He pulled through, however, and is now slowly recovering, although he is still very sick.

CHEAT ON TRUST.

A section of the Doge estate that in the East Park addition which had grown over with underbrush and trees, has been cleared off, the trees being cut down and the bushes burned away.

Our opponents will have no such trouble," he continued. "More than one-half of the normal Democratic vote of the state is cast in the city of New York, and the great mass of those voters, following the directions of their local party organization will

POSSE ON TRAIL OF DARING BANK ROBBERS, LANDS HERE

Men Who Lusted Homestead Institute Over the Pike.

An enormous band of detectives from Pittsburgh passed through Connellsville late Monday afternoon in pursuit of the bandits who robbed the Homestead National Bank shortly after noon and secured \$1,000 in currency. They had lost the trail somewhere in Washington county but continued on through to Unontown in the hope that some trace of the fugitives might be found. From Unontown, the party went on to Brownsville in the belief that their men are hiding somewhere in the Monongahela valley.

Residents of Farmington declare that the 40 robbers in which the bandits are supposed to be, passed through there with much success in the past rather than the conventional West. Frank T. McBride of Newark, N. J., and his brother, J. S. McBride, of Brooklyn, N. Y., returned to town recently and despite the changes which the long stretch of time had made, they were recognized by their former boyhood chums. They, in turn, were able to pick out the men they had known as boys, and call them by name.

Frank T. McBride is now a special agent for the New York Life Insurance Company and regarded as one of the most expert employees of that concern. His duties take him all over the United States. J. S. McBride is a prosperous real estate dealer and has 89 tenants in New York and Brooklyn from whom he receives an annual rental of about \$20,000. He is about \$20,000.

When the two brothers met Charlie Bishop on the street here yesterday, he was recognized instantly and called him by name, though he had not seen him since they were 11 years old.

While here the visitors spent some time with their brother, Frankland McBride, who is at the Margarita farm in Farmington and also went to Uniontown where they looked over the site of F. E. White's birthplace, upon which the church now stands. Their father, J. S., however, was born in Dunbar township near the Irwin hill farm. He is 55 years old and his brother nearly 60.

The automobile was tilted over but the occupants, Mr. and Mrs. Wolfe and a man and woman came flutter with their child, were not thrown out, though they were badly frightened.

Mr. Wolfe, who is a very careful driver, was running slowly as his car came out of the alley, but when he saw the car approaching he could not avoid a collision. The occupants of the car are impressed by the confidence in the fact that they should be struck on their return from a visit to the graves of the children, who were killed in Butler by a trolley car and whose bodies were brought here for burial.

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BUY TWO CHEMICAL FIRE WAGONS FOR S. CONNELLSVILLE

Council Authorizes Purchase of Apparatus for Proposed Company.

MAY GET HOOK AND LADDER

Meeting to be Held in September Will Consider Proposition of Additional Fire Fighting Equipment; Locate Wagons at Each End of the Town.

South Connellsville is to get its fire protection at last. After looking over apparatus displayed during the firemen's convention, the fire committee voted to call a council on Friday that two small chemical wagons be purchased for \$35 each and stationed in five houses to be erected at each end of the town. Council accepted the recommendation and the purchase was authorized.

A meeting will be called some time next week to affect the reorganization of a volunteer fire company and the borough will then turn over the apparatus to them. At a meeting of council to be held the first Thursday in September, it is probable that a hook and ladder truck will be purchased, the committee having several propositions under consideration.

All of the apparatus will be light trucks which may be pulled about easily by hand, and the location of the chemical wagons at the extreme ends of the town will allow the firemen to run to the nearest hose house when a fire is first discovered, and bring all of the apparatus later if it is needed.

A system of fire alarms by the whistle of one of the manufacturing plants will probably be arranged so that the location of the fire will be known to the fire bidders.

South Connellsville has been without fire protection since its organization into a borough. Several times efforts have been made to bring about the purchase of apparatus, but something has always held up the councilmen until now. The apparatus exhibited here impressed them with its adaptability to the needs of the little town and council was unanimous in its desire to buy the trucks.

YOUTH IS DROWNED

First Fatality of the Year from That Cause at Scottdale.

Jacob Kramer, Jr., aged 13, son of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Kramer of Elizabethtown, was drowned in the Monongahela River, Thursday while swimming. The Kramer boy and another one had been out picking blackberries and the Kramer lad went in the water, getting into a hole about 10 feet deep. The alarm of his drowning was spread, a crowd went to the place where the tragedy occurred, and several men dived in vain to locate the body. Rev. O. J. Howerton, pastor of the Christian Church, came along on his bicycle and rode up to the Pickle car shop, where he had an iron hook quickly constructed and on command. Two men who were able to locate the body and one of the divers brought it to the surface. The body had been in the water about two hours.

The father of the drowned boy is a machinist in the car shops, and was a member of the first Council after Evanson was made into a borough. Besides father and mother there are left four other children, of whom the drowned one was the eldest. Funeral services will be held on Saturday afternoon from the Evanson United Brethren Church, at 2:30. Wm. Ferguson, undertaker, and burial will be in the Scottdale cemetery.

CAMPING CLUB OUTING

Many Members Leave Today for Camp in Maryland Woods.

A. W. Hart, Samuel Cox, Cooper Patterson, H. M. Smurr, Edward Pringle and R. S. Brashear, members of the West Side Camping Club; Carl Belghay, Ralph Coursin, Wyllie Driscoll and Sam Driscoll, members of the Junior club left Friday morning for their annual two weeks outing at Rockwood.

H. O. Markle and Edward Hart, members of the former club have been in camp for the past two weeks. Mr. J. Boland, Kell Long and P. J. Tomay will join the campers on Monday.

Clifton Crowley, a member of the junior camp, and president, was unable to leave this morning on account of absences on his tonsils. He expects to spend the last week in camp.

TEACHERS MEET MONDAY

Educational Methods Topic for Two Days at Uniontown.

County Superintendent of Schools John S. Garrow is arranging an educational meeting for the teachers of Fayette county to be held Monday and Tuesday, August 24 and 25 in Uniontown. The meeting will be known as the school of methods.

Its purpose is to create an interest in educational work, and to give the young teachers of the county an opportunity to learn how to take up the work of the school term in September.

Among the instructors will be Superintendent S. P. Ashe of the Connellsville schools; Superintendent R. C. Shaw of the Westmoreland county schools; Superintendent F. W. Wright of the Uniontown schools; Supervisor of the Dunbar township schools.

Farm After Farm Expert.

A meeting of farmers of Fayette county will be held Saturday, September 5, in Uniontown for the purpose of organizing a farm bureau and employing a farm expert. E. K. Hillman and other speakers will attend.

If you have land for sale advertise it in The Weekly Courier.

CLEVER PICKPOCKET SENT OUT OF TOWN BY SLEUTH

Eddie McGough of Pittsburg Lamps Coye Before He Gets Into Action Here.

"Why look who's here?" Detective Eddie McGough of Ellensburg thus accosted a dapper little grayhaired man, with a Vandike beard, standing in front of the First National Bank about 8 o'clock P. M. Wednesday. The stranger looked up and smiled.

"Why Eddie, I didn't know this town was protected," he replied. "When can I get out of town?"

The dapper little man, who might have been taken for a honest business man here to see the fun was none other than Eddie Coyle, one of the most expert pickpockets in the business, who has served time in five or six penitentiaries and who, it is declared, could go from the First National Bank to Blimestone Corner in ten minutes and get every pocket-book he went after in the crowd.

Recognizing McGough, Coyle saw that his chances of operating here were done for, so he agreed to get out of town.

"You can't get a train out," said McGough, "but there will be a car leave here for Greensburg in 10 minutes. You get on that and protect yourself. You can't get a train home from there."

Coyle said that he was alone, no others of his ilk as far as he knew, having arrived. He waved a farewell to the detective and departed on the next car.

Anticipating that there would be a flood of pickpockets into the town and seeing that the city authorities had taken no steps to protect the citizens, the West Penn Railways Company sent to Pittsburgh for McGough, who is one of the best detectives in the business, and Elmer H. Henry, another clever sleuth, who are today mingling with the crowd on the lookout for other crooks.

A big negro who was suspected of being an all-around gambler and crook, was also closed up.

BIG SEASON AT SOISSON

A Number of Fine Attractions Booked for the Coming Term.

The Soisson Theatre will next season present a number of attractions which will be appreciated by its patrons. Notably among these are the "Prince of Pheen," a big musical comedy carrying his own orchestra, "Today," a Shubert attraction, "Seven Hours in New York," "Pair of Sux," "Kitty McWay," "The Firefly," "Two Men About Town," "Mutt and Jeff" and a number of others that have played

here before.

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South America Needs Coal; Appeals to United States

Eight South American countries from which statistics are available bought \$62,000,000 worth of coal in 1913. Of this amount the United States sold only \$4,223,111 worth, while the sales of Great Britain, including Australia, amounted to \$52,226,502. While all of the South American countries buy more or less coal, Argentina, Brazil and Chile are by far the greatest consumers. The Pan-American Union of Washington, D. C., is in receipt of inquiries from some of these countries as to information relative to coal dealers in the United States while on the other hand, letters are coming daily from the latter seeking information about the opportunities in South America for the sale of their product.

It is a foregone conclusion that even of the great European war does not entirely cut off the usual sources of coal supply for South America, the trade of the countries engaged in the war will be very seriously handicapped. In the interest of the United States dealers the following statistics are given:

Taking the year 1912 as a fair average the statistics show that Argentina's coal imports were valued at \$5,985,692, of which \$24,500,000 came from the United Kingdom; \$3,607,000 from the United States; \$31,307 from Germany; \$118,307 from Austria-Hungary; \$32,313 from Belgium, and the rest from the Netherlands and other countries.

During the same year Brazil's import of coal amounted to \$20,679,052, of which \$17,580,334 worth came

BEST RESULTS OBTAINED FROM POWDERED COAL

More Heat at Minimum of Expense:
According to Tests Made by the
Bureau of Mines.

According to F. R. Law, in a paper read before the American Society of Mechanical Engineers meeting in Pittsburgh last week, smokeless combustion of coal and high efficiency are attained by the use of pulverized coal. It is found that many thousands of tons of anthracite culm are used in the cement making industry of the northeastern countries of Pennsylvania, and engineers have been diligently working on the perfection of devices for the pulverization of the coal at a minimum expense and at the same time without danger of explosion. The mica dust emitted in the process of pulverization.

One factor that has operated detrimentally to the expansion of use of pulverized coal has been the cost of its preparation for use. It has been determined that in order to secure effective combustion from the powder the coal must be deprived of its inherent moisture before pulverization, and that this constitutes one of the prime factors of cost. Again, it has been found after careful experimentation that the coal absorbs moisture in its pulverized form, therefore it is not economical to carry large amounts of coal stock on hand as powder. Moreover, the coal must be reduced to an almost impalpable dust, not merely a granulation. It must be so fine that it will pass through a screen containing 80 to 100 meshes to the square inch, which makes it almost fine as wheat flour.

All coals are much more efficient as heat producers when powdered than when used in other forms, but some coals are much more efficacious than others. It is maintained that the coals high in gaseous quality develop more heat in the boiler, but a large part of it is passed up the stack while those low gaseous do not burn the gas so instantaneously, and the heat is applied to where wanted with much better effect.

Engineers attached to the Bureau of Mines have recently undertaken a series of investigations on the use of pulverized coal, in which they will endeavor to estimate the relative cost of its preparation and its efficiency in powdered form as compared with the usual methods of combustion. By some engineers, it is maintained that the higher efficiency obtainable, plus the lowered quantity of ash actually used, plus the reduced cost of ash disposal, plus the abatement of smoke, will justify the greater investment for plant and operating cost.

There are a score or more of patents on devices for the pulverization of coal, but none that have been sustained by the courts on the use of it when pulverized. The courts have declared that combustion under given conditions is in accord with natural law, and that the use of coal in powdered form is merely a detail upon which no patent will hold. Moreover, it is old, having been used for many years in Germany and other countries where the high cost of fuel

made it necessary to seek economy of cost of both quantity and utility.

BEERBOWERS TO MEET

Annual Family Reunion Will Be Held at Claude Farms, W. Va.

Arrangements are being made for the third annual reunion of the Beerbower family to be held Saturday, August 29, at Claude Farms, W. Va. Since the re-union in 1912 almost 100 relatives have been located in Ohio, Indiana and other western states. Sam E. Beerbower of the adjacent town, Huntington, Indiana, whose mother was a daughter of John Beerbower hopes to be present. A history of the family which is being compiled by Culver Beerbower, Lampasas, Texas, and C. W. Beerbower of Dunbar is nearing completion. The volume will be handsomely illustrated and will give a complete history of all the families located.

The officers of the association are President, Harrisson Beerbower; vice-president, Dr. L. G. Beerbower; secretary and historian, C. W. Beerbower; Superintendent, H. G. Beerbower of Connellsville, is a member of the committee on arrangements.

Sister Mary Edith Dies

Sister Mary Edith connected with St. Xavier's Academy at Beatty for over 40 years, died Thursday night of heart trouble. She was a prominent superior in Latrobe and the founder of the Imperial school at that place.

PATENTS

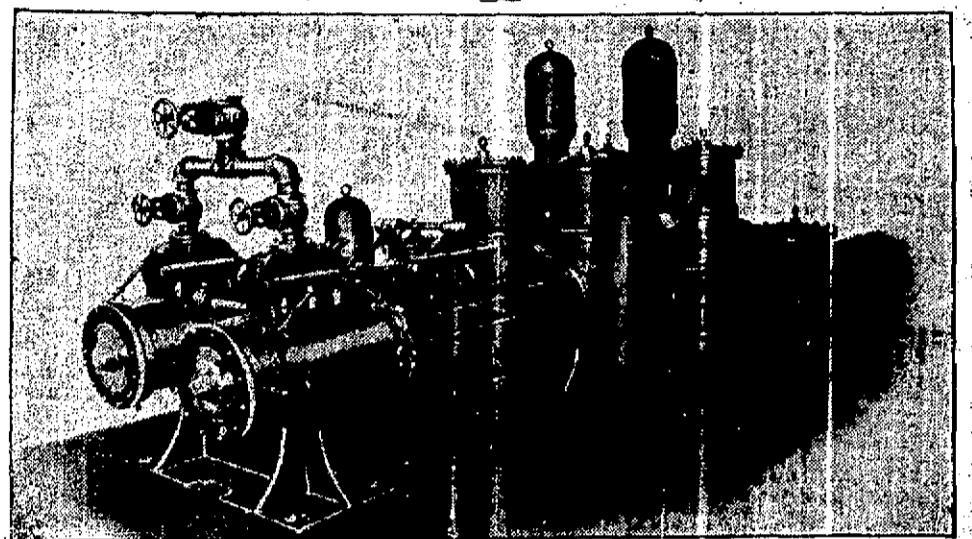
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TO USE MINE REFUSE

Pennsylvania Operators Much Interested in U. S. Expert Tests

Pittsburgh mine operators are very much interested in private tests which will be made in Salt Lake City, of a new method of extracting from waste coal various by-products, such as crude petroleum, paraffin wax and ammonia. This method of utilizing a large part of the coal which is now wasted was thought of by Dr. Scott of Detroit, and private interests have undertaken to demonstrate its worth in a series of investigations.

Dr. Joseph A. Holmes, Director of the Bureau of Mines, and his associates have, for years, called the attention of the government's mining engineers to make this research work. The new method of extracting by-products from this material, which has been called to the attention of the government's mining engineers will make this research work worth from \$1.50 to \$3 a ton. By-products of this kind will be produced in the form of crude petroleum, paraffin wax and ammonia. Taken into consideration that approximately 30 per cent of the coal taken from the ground is now wasted in the form of slack and dust, it can be readily seen that the new method if thoroughly efficient will result in great savings. The new method is said to be simple and the principal feature is to place the coal under heat of 600 to 700 degrees Fahrenheit and to reduce the gases thus collected.

The Detroit man's method of producing various products may be used in the manufacture of coke from good coal, as well as in the manufacture of paraffin wax, petroleum and ammonia, in the utilization of the coal refuse. The advantages of the new system over the old method of coke manufacture according to information received by the government experts is that it saves many of the gases which are now wasted and turns them into valuable by-products.

BREAKS RECORD

Coal Output of Montana for 1913 Exceeds All Marks.

The production of coal in Montana in 1913 was 24,973 short tons, estimated at \$5,853,600, being the record for the state. The influences which affected the coal mining industry in Montana in 1913 were three in number, according to E. W. Parker, of the United States Geological Survey—first an influx of settlers into the state which resulted in an increased demand for domestic coal; second a decreased consumption by the railroads because of the increasing use of oil; and third extensive hydroelectric developments to supply light and power to many cities and to mining and manufacturing establishments. The use of hydroelectric power has increased a great deal in the coal mining plants, thus saving labor. The second and third influences named have naturally resulted in a decreased demand for steam coal, but the larger demand for domestic coal more than outweighed the two adverse influences combined, and the production in 1913 showed an increase over 1912 of 192,478 short tons, or 6.3 per cent, in value. The output in 1913 was the maximum attained, as had been the case in each of the four preceding years.

There were no serious interruptions to mining operations in 1913 on account of labor trouble.

The number of men employed in the coal mines in 1913 was 3,616, and they worked an average of 228 days against 3,446 men for an average of 226 days in 1912. The mine workers of Montana have a good efficiency record, and in 1912 the state showed the best average production per man per day among all the coal-producing states. In 1913 the average production per man for the year exceeded that of 1912 (892 tons against 886 tons), but the average daily output by each employee decreased from 4.03 to 3.92 tons. The fatality record maintained by the Bureau of Mines shows an unfortunate increase from the low point of 7 in 1912 to 20 in 1913.

Want Station Reopened.—ROCKWOOD, August 13.—The residents in the vicinity of Casselman are raising a fund with which they will open a legal fight against the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company for the reopening of the station at Casselman. The station was recently closed and the former claim they have been greatly inconvenienced.

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Oliver & Snyder Steel Co.	Cascade Coal & Coke Co.	800
Plants 1 and 3.....	Taylor and Bykavick Wks.	1,108
Ames Coal & Coke Co.	H. G. Clark Coke Co.	800
Plants 2 and 3.....	Yorkville Shale and Bitum.	420
Colonial Coke Company.	Brothers Coal & Coke Co.	1,000
Smock	Fairbank Works	100

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If you don't know such a man, write to me.

W. W. Macfarren

MECHANICAL ENGINEER. SOLICITOR OF PATENTS.

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Special Historical and Statistical Number

of The Weekly Courier, containing 72 pages in magazine form now ready for delivery. The thoroughness with which the subject is covered may be judged by the table of contents :

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The number also contains a complete list of the coke plants of the four Connellsville districts, which includes the old Connellsville region, the Lower Connellsville or Klondyke region, the Upper Connellsville or Latrobe region and the Greensburg region. These lists give name of plant, number of ovens, name and address of operator and nearest railroad station to works.

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